

Announcements.

AMERSON PARK, South Brooklyn—8-15—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
 AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN—8-15—Vaudeville.
 ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery—Evening—Concert and Vaudeville.
 CASINO—8-15—The Passing Show—8 to 1—Rooftop Garden, Vaudeville.
 COLUMBIAN THEATRE—8-15—Harper Lights.
 EDEN MUSEE—11 to 11—World in Wax.
 ELIZABETH—Gilmore's Band—Vaudeville.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8-15—The Mikado.
 KOSTER & BIALAS—8-15—Vaudeville.
 MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 8 to 11—Sensation of the World's Fair.
 MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8 to 12—Vaudeville.
 MANHATTAN BEACH—Afternoon and Evening—Souza Concert and Hagenbeck's Trained Animals—Evening—Lalla Rookh and Magnificent Fireworks.
 POLO GROUNDS—2—Baseball.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—A Japanese cruiser of the first class

has been sunk by the Chinese warship Tai-Yuen;

at the battle of Yashen Corean troops fought on

the Japanese side. — Plots to assassinate

Premier Dupuy have been foiled by the French

and Spanish police. — It is said that the

Vigilant will not race again in English waters

after the match for the Wolverton Cup to-day.

— A force sent by the Boers against the

marauding Kaffirs in the Transvaal has been

defeated.

Congress.—Only the Senate in session; Mr. Har-

riss's motion to appoint Mr. White to the vacant

place on the Finance Committee was put over un-

til to-day after a spirited debate; Mr. Murphy

offered a resolution that there shall be no more

tariff legislation this session.

Domestic.—Showalter won the "Staats Zeitung"

silver challenge cup at the tournament of the

State Chess Association at Buffalo. — Alix

terro the fastest three miles on record at the

Trotte Haute racing track. — The Neel

brothers defeated Foote and Howland in the Na-

tional Eastern tennis doubles at Narragansett

Pier. — Three more world's records were

broken at the L. A. W. National meet, Denver,

Col. — The dynamite gun tests were con-

tinued with satisfactory results at Sandy Hook.

City and Suburban.—The Cunard Line steamer

Campania broke the record from Queenstown to

this port by over three hours, making the run in

5 days 9 hours and 29 minutes. Mrs. Rhoda

Sanford testified before the Police Commissioners

to making payments for police "protection." —

The funeral of Elliott Roosevelt took place. —

New-York beat St. Louis at baseball by a score

of 7 to 6. — The Granger shares advanced on

the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend

by Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Distilling

was active and weak, and the only industrial

stock which recorded a material gain was Gen-

eral Electric.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair,

warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly.

Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; low-

est, 65; average, 71.

Persons going out of town for the summer,

either to the summer resorts or their country

homes, can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune

mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50

for three months. Travellers in Europe can

receive The Tribune during their absence for

\$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or

\$4.45 for three months. The address of the

paper will be changed as often as desired.

People who travel by the Long Island Rail-

road will rejoice in the action taken by the

police of Long Island City yesterday, at the

instance of Mayor Sanford, to put a stop to the

use of soft coal on the engines of that company.

Six firemen were arrested on the charge of

violating the Penal Code and also the sanitary

regulations of Long Island City. Apparently

there is to be a legal fight to a finish. All who

live near the railway tracks at Hutter's Point

find the smoke from soft coal intolerable; it is

also a serious nuisance to travellers when used

on the engines of passenger trains. The company

can expect no public sympathy in this controversy.

There seems to have been ample provocation

for the animated words uttered by President

Choate in the Constitutional Convention yester-

day for an adjournment over to-day. His summary

of the principal subjects to be considered and

disposed of is enough to impress on every dele-

gate the necessity of diligent and unremitting

devotion to business if the Convention is to

finish its work in the next four weeks. It is

not a creditable circumstance that fifty-five

delegates have secured leave of absence for to-day,

and it appears that a considerable number be-

sides are absent without leave. The Convention

has a task of the most important character to

perform, and the people of the State expect it

to do its duty thoroughly.

plete proceedings of the association; some, how-

ever, were of a popular and practical nature. The men of science have been favored with capital weather, and must have formed favorable opinions of Brooklyn as a watering-place.

For the first time in the history of transatlantic travel a steamship leaving Liverpool on Saturday has landed her passengers in New-York on the following Friday. This astonishing record has been made by the Campana, which is literally out of sight compared with all her rivals. No vessel can pass Quarantine after sunset. The Campana had eight minutes to spare when she reached that point last evening, but 'twas enough, and she got to her dock in time to let her passengers sleep on land on the seventh night after leaving the other side. The time of the passage was 5 days, 9 hours and 29 minutes. This gives the Campana the record in both directions, and justly entitles her to be called the Queen of the Atlantic.

Although the "popgun" policy has made no progress to speak of, there are still Democrats who look on it as the embodiment of all wisdom in existing conditions and circumstances. So another bill of the "popgun" order has been brought forward in the House, in the interest, it appears, of Mr. Tarsney, of Kansas City. Its chances of passage in that branch of Congress are meagre, and in the Senate it would clearly have no show at all. The "popgun" bills already there are almost hopelessly tied up in the Finance Committee, despite the sudden determination of the Democrats to fill the vacancy in that body. Meantime Senator Murphy has introduced a resolution postponing all action on tariff matters until the short session, and in the present temper of the Senate its adoption is not unlikely.

THE PRESIDENT AND SOUND MONEY.

If President Cleveland is well enough to listen to suggestions, his friends should call his attention to the fact that his present attitude has a most unfavorable influence, which he cannot at all desire, upon the confidence of the world in the maintenance of a sound currency by the United States. Last year he was widely honored because, by his flat declaration that he would veto a bill dangerous to the currency, he killed the Senate's silver compromise. From that time the world's confidence has been in Mr. Cleveland's soundness and firmness of purpose, and for all in Congress. The House was for free coinage; the Democratic majority of the Senate had agreed upon a dangerous bill; and it was plain, as it has been ever since, that nothing except the President would stand in the way of mischief.

But now the world sees his will defied and defeated, his own firmness of conviction of purpose so subjugated that he appears to surrender completely to a bill the pettily and dishonor of which he has publicly denounced. It seems, yet more, that he is thus subjugated to all appearance by the very same Senatorial majority which he resisted last year. If his stoutness of conviction and sturdiness of resistance have been broken in so humiliating a fashion, what assurance remains that the same soft-money majority in Congress will not now work any mischief it pleases? Does the President bow to the dictates of a Democratic caucus, which has made the Tariff bill a party measure? In like manner, but far more easily and surely, it would make a free-coinage or any other soft-money bill a party measure. Is he more anxious to have something done by Congress to settle vexed questions, or appear to settle them, than he is to have them settled right? The same argument will with equal force move him to yield to the majority of his party in regard to the money question.

Has he in fact surrendered already, at least mentally? The question is pertinent, because the pending revenue bill which he is expected to sign must operate powerfully to break down the ability of the Government to maintain gold payments. It opens the door to a large increase of imports, and is directly prompted by a desire to secure such imports, in order to give the people cheaper wools and other goods from abroad; but this flood of imports is threatened at a time when the foreign demand for American products is light, and shows no signs of increasing. With wheat at almost the lowest point ever known exports are abnormally low, and the decrease in value of exports compared with last year in breadstuffs alone was nearly \$11,000,000 in the month of July. The President cannot fail to see that the expected flood of imports threatens to take gold away from the country, and he is well aware that the duties on imports are no longer paid in gold, but practically the whole of them in paper. To refuse paper and demand gold at the custom houses would put a premium on gold at once.

If the world loses its confidence in President Cleveland's strength of resistance, how can it look hopefully upon the monetary prospect here? But every foreign holder of American securities or of claims against this country who loses faith that our Government will maintain gold payments has at once a possible difference of 50 per cent or more to urge him to withdraw his capital from this country before the change to a silver basis may come. It is easy to foresee that, if foreign apprehension increases only slightly, the withdrawals from this country may be large. But already men are seriously asking, and with some reason, whether the combination which passed the Whiskey and Sugar bill did not bargain for certain monetary legislation also, and by that means hold part of the votes it secured. If the Sugar Trust holds the reins over the President, other people know it, and will not be slow to use their power. The responsibility rests with him if, by breaking public confidence in the Government's integrity of purpose, he brings about disastrous results.

RECOQUEST OF BLUEFIELDS.

The details of the reconquest of Bluefields by the Nicaraguans from Rama and Greytown are intelligible only upon the assumption that Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon a policy of non-intervention. Chief Clarence and his followers were unable to make a stand against superior force. The town was captured and the Mosquito flag hauled down. There were two American cruisers outside the lagoon with a British warship, but the marines seem to have been withdrawn as soon as the Nicaraguan garrison was massed in sufficient strength to maintain order in the town. The British cruiser carried away to Port Limon several hundreds of refugees. The American residents were disappointed by the refusal of the commanders of the Columbia and Marblehead to intervene actively on their behalf. The commanders apparently had received stringent orders to maintain neutrality, and to allow the Nicaraguans and the negroes and Indians of the Reservation to settle their differences themselves. Unless this policy be changed by instructions from the British Government to its naval representative to reinstate Chief Clarence by force—and this result now seems improbable—the incorporation of the Reservation with the Republic under Spanish administration and law cannot be deferred. It will involve the repudiation of the Treaty of Managua and the abrogation of the Reservation's privileges of home rule. It will also imperil the continuance of Moravian mission work among the Indians, and eventually supplant Protestantism as the religion of the Reservation. American merchants, who have been engaging in business there under a low-revenue, English tariff, will have to adapt themselves to the conditions of a high-revenue, Span-

ish tariff. The banana trade will not be affected, as the fruit has come from Rama and plantations previously in Nicaraguan territory. The mahogany and rubber trade probably will be subjected to restrictions and taxation imposed by the new order of government. Imports of all kinds will have to pay higher duties.

The occupation of the Reservation will probably be followed by the opening of a railway through the Central American forest from Lake Nicaragua to Rama and thence to Bluefields. This will furnish an outlet on the Caribbean Sea for the coffee and other produce of the fertile western plateau, and will develop the resources of the whole country. The Reservation, while well governed by the Jamaicans and Chief Clarence, has not been capable of making any substantial progress. The new order will bring in British influence under the form of a railway syndicate, but the Spaniards of the West Coast, while they are ready to invite capital from England for public works, will defend their territories and resist intervention in domestic affairs. The Moravian missionaries and the Jamaicans will be the chief losers from the change of government. The Indians will not suffer, and the American merchants in due time will be reconciled to the new conditions.

"BEAT AND RANGED."

A great many things have happened in two years. So much history has been packed into this period, and the history has been so full of disappointment, distress and disaster, that to many people who have worried through it there seems a long stretch of years in the retrospect to look back only to the opening days of the fall of 1892. The country was prosperous then. Business was active; the mills were humming and the forges and furnaces aglow; the wheels of commerce were whirling merrily, the marts of trade were crowded, enterprise and thrift were everywhere promoted by the expectation of reasonable rewards, capital and labor found employment and remuneration for each other and with a large measure of contentment walked hand in hand. But the Democratic party was out of business and off the payroll, and extremely anxious to be put in charge of the Government and on the payroll. Its preachers and apostles were going about all through that fall of 1892 telling people who had no reason for dissatisfaction with existing conditions how hard their lot was, how heavily they were taxed without knowing it, how much richer some persons were than others and how unjust it was, and how the great Democratic party, if brought to power, would cure these evils, make an end of inequality and injustice, remove the taxes that the oppressed poor were paying without knowing it, make everything serene and everybody happy.

We are a queer people, So human! And so full of life! We went and followed the example of the farmer to whom a plausible person came one day with a long story about how his fields were uncultivated, his cattle not properly cared for, his crops left ungathered, and his entire property so neglected that in a few years it would run to waste. The farmer listened at first incredulously, for as he looked over the farm everything seemed to be in a growing condition, the cattle well cared for, the crops gathered in season, and each harvest so profitable that he lived comfortably and had money in the bank. But the stranger was plausible and persistent. He read to the farmer nights from Adam Smith and David A. Wells about science and political economy until he had the agriculturist so mixed that he hardly knew whether he was farming the land or farming the revenue. But he was very much dissatisfied with the general tendency of things on the farm. And then he hired the plausible and persistent political economist to superintend the farm. At the end of the first day the new superintendent reported. He looked weary and distressed. "Have you cut the grass in the ten-acre lot?" said the farmer. "Well, yes," said the political economist; "we've cut a good deal of it and the rest we've beat and banded so that it won't 'live.' He didn't have another chance to cut grass on that farm.

The American people hired that kind of a superintendent in 1892 to introduce scientific methods. With this session of Congress the party put in superintendence of the country's industries ends its first day's work. And its report to the people is: "Well, we've cut down a 'good many of them and the rest we've beat and banded so that they can't live.' It is not likely that the party will have another chance after this Congress to cut down the industries of the country of beat and banded them so that they can't live. That is the encouraging side of human nature. It does not often make the same mistake twice in quick succession.

FRENCH ROYALISTS AND THE REPUBLIC.

The latest manifesto of the Count of Paris is an interesting document, deserving rather more attention than, amid the uproar of Anarchists and the war in the East, it has generally received. This claimant of the throne which no longer exists is a Bourbon. But before that he is a Frenchman, and a man of sense; a better Frenchman and a man of better sense than some of his followers are. There are those in his party who would, if they could, make any other government than his impossible. They would assail the Republic on every possible occasion, and join forces with any and all of its foes. They would even plunge it into anarchy. If this he could be called to the throne as a "savior of society." It was in such a spirit that they intrigued with the mountebank Bonaparte, and played into the hands of the "Ited." Perhaps the Count himself was momentarily seduced into the same unworthy course. If so, he has repented and has brought forth fruits meet for repentance. No doubt he would assent to the throne today if that demolished bit of furniture could be rebuilt, and if he could do so without serious injury to the Fatherland. But he is too much a patriot to wade through slaughter to a throne, or through the wreck of his law and order.

His recent utterance was intended to indicate his feeling and attitude toward the Administration of President Casimir-Perier. It has been said that he sent his personal congratulations to that gentleman on his election. This the Count denies. He is doubtless personally friendly to M. Casimir-Perier. But he never, he says, lets personal questions affect his political course; he thinks only of the good of France. From the latter point of view, therefore, he addresses his friends and followers, and exhorts them not to assume an attitude of systematic hostility toward the new President, M. Casimir-Perier has taken office courageously, under difficult circumstances. If he acquires himself well, and fulfills his promise to restore and maintain order, patriotism forbids the Royalists to add to the difficulties which confront him. More than that, they should loyally support him in every thing he does in the direction of order and morality. Such support need not mean confidence. Royalists should hold themselves ready for every emergency. But they have most to gain, both for themselves and for France, by associating themselves with and acting in concert with whatever forces are working, under the Republic, for social defence and for good government.

Such are the authoritative "views" of the Count of Paris. They are worthy of him, and worthy of a statesman and a patriot. But in some further utterances on the same occasion he betrays once more the nature of a Bourbon who never learns and never forgets. What is needed, he says, is to snatch the country from Radical control, to form a strong Administration, and to reinstate God in the schools and laws of the land. Now the first two things are precisely what M. Casimir-Perier and the Republican party have undertaken to do, and are doing very effectively. But the third, which means a restoration of that form of Clericalism which Gambetta denounced as "the enemy," is utterly out of the question. In demanding it the Count is actually more papal than the Pope himself. With the Clerical party defeated even in Hungary, such a proposition in France is midsummer madness. But apart from this harmless vagary the Pretender's manifesto is eminently sound and sensible. It may not help him to gain the throne. Not even a Bourbon proclamation can effect the impossible. But it will strengthen his claim to the world's respect, and it will be of service to the best interests of France.

imports during the last quarter of the fiscal year was such as to indicate strongly that, if only the usual quantities had been manufactured abroad, those retained in foreign hands must be large. Thus of women's dress goods the country imported \$2,000,000 in the fiscal year 1893, only \$1,000,000 in the quarter ending June 30, and \$3,000,000 in the quarter ending June 30. Of woollen cloths \$8,000,000 were imported in 1893, only 7,500,000 in 1894, and in the last quarter less than 1,000,000 pounds. The total value of woollen manufactures imported was \$38,000,000 in 1893, only \$19,000,000 in 1894, and about \$24,000,000 in the last quarter. The imports of cotton cloths were \$5,000,000 in 1893, \$28,000,000 in 1894, and only \$5,000,000 in the last quarter. Imports of silk were \$38,000,000 in 1893, less than \$25,000,000 in 1894, and only \$5,000,000 in the last quarter. Similar comparisons as to other goods show that, if the demand for consumption should be nearly as large as it formerly was, and a part hereof supplied by domestic works should in future be supplied by imports, more than \$100,000,000 might be drawn from the country very speedily to pay for the more increase in durable goods—a performance which, following the payment of \$5,000,000 for more than 2,100,000,000 pounds of sugar imported from March 1 to July 1, would make some difference with the finances of the country.

THE CONTENTION AND THE CITIES.

At the desire of the Committee on Cities of the Constitutional Convention the article on municipal government, with all the amendments thereto, has been referred back to the committee, which will soon submit a revision of its work. We are glad to learn that Mr. Johnson, of Brooklyn, the sagacious and diligent chairman of the committee, and Mr. Francis, of Troy, whose experience and influence have been of great value in directing and supporting its conclusions, believe that the essential features of the article as reported will be ratified by the Convention. No opposition to the purpose of the provision compelling equal representation of the great parties on election boards has been developed, and the delegates are apparently unanimous in their desire to have this safeguard established in the organic law. The clause authorizing the Legislature to create a State commission to carry out the constitutional mandate may be withdrawn, but its disappearance would not be important, since it is merely permissive, and the idea would still remain as a useful suggestion to future Legislatures. The main thing is to obtain a guarantee of "absolute equality" in the registration of every voter and the count of every vote, and this the Convention seems resolved to supply.

There is a disposition on the part of some delegates to urge the adoption of a special amendment providing for separate municipal elections. There is no serious objection to this, considered by itself, but we see no occasion for it, and there is a semblance of impropriety as well as a possible disadvantage in making the various elements embraced in the general problem of city government questions for disconnected debate and treatment, thus subjecting a comprehensive and symmetrical scheme to the risk of disintegration. Considerable hostility, happily unmarked by bitterness, however, exists among Democratic members of the Convention to the provision giving the Governor power to remove the head of the Police Department in any city and appoint his successor for the term of the Mayor then in office. It